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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Public Health and Welfare Section

WEEKLY BULLETIN

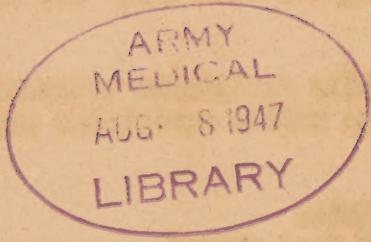
For Period

20 July - 26 July

1947

Number 30

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SECTION I

WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia

The 15th overseas shipment of LARA relief supplies arrived in Yokohama on 21 July aboard the SS Flying Enterprise. The relief supplies in this shipment were as follows:

Whole Milk (powdered)	9.990 tons
Bedding (blankets, etc.)	3.184 tons
Clothing, including shoes	15.000 tons
Medicinals (vitamins)	<u>.105</u> tons
Total (net) weight	28.279 tons

Monthly Military Government Activity Reports

Review of Annex B-2 of subject reports indicates increased activity on the part of MG Teams in checking the efficacy of the public assistance program. Several teams report inefficiency or lack of knowledge of the provisions of the Daily Life Security Law on the part of Minsei-iin and local welfare officers.

In an effort to determine the causes of inefficiency and lack of knowledge, the Kyoto team studied the age grouping and occupations of the 1,918 minsei-iin in Kyoto-shi. The facts were illuminating, and, as a result local welfare officials will attempt a training program.

Several teams report, that as a result of Father Flanagan's visit, interest in the children's institutions increased to the point where local officials and/or private entrepreneurs hope to set up Boys Towns. Some teams report that existing institutions are sufficient and that funds and energies might more profitably be expended on rehabilitation of such institutions. Teams report lack of recreational area and equipment; lack of vocational programs, equipment and teaching personnel; lack of medical supplies and equipment, as well as lack of general institutional equipment.

Other pertinent comments: Akita suggests day nurseries should be an adjunct to mother and child homes if the training program is to be effective. Fukuoka points out that "there exists among vagrants a tendency to become restless and leave institutions provided for them, at the first opportunity. Cause is lack of close surveillance and inadequate planning for each day. The children are left too much on their own".

Nagano team inspected 20 village public assistance programs. "An outstanding example of the deficiencies in the village public assistance program is the Mura of Mamejima.

1. No case record of reliefee
2. No record of amount of food issued
3. Four months behind in payments of yen in kind

The corrective action taken by this office was to have the local welfare officials accompany our representative during the inspection. We were thus able to show and explain each deficiency that was noted. Also in several flagrant cases a re-inspection was made with the Prefectural Welfare Officials."

Other teams have noted that local welfare officials are inclined to exaggerate the type of records kept, the number of visits made to families by minsei-iin, and their knowledge of the program. Best results seem to follow when team representatives actually check on families involved. The importance of the monthly activity reports in the formulation of national programs and policies cannot be too highly emphasized. Reflections from these reports will be found in the Child Welfare Law, which is expected to be enacted at an early date, and in other laws, ordinances and action taken in the field of welfare.

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SECTION II

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following outbreaks of animal disease during the period 20-26 July 1947:

Prefecture	Disease	No. of Cases
Tottori	Blackleg	2
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	1
Chiba	Swine Erysipelas	1
Yamanashi	Swine Erysipelas	3

SECTION III

DENTAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

The value of dental instruments manufactured during June totalled ¥9,012,848.10, while that for dental materials ¥2,987,715.02.

SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

National Public Health Nursing Program

The first, four-months refresher course class of Public Health Nurses will have their graduation exercises 28 July. The next class is due to open 2 August 1947.

Education

The Red Cross nurses of Japan held a three day meeting, 22-24 July, at Central Red Cross Headquarters, Tokyo. Nursing Affairs Division assisted in lectures on Nursing Education. The purpose of the meeting was to assist the Red Cross Nurses in understanding the new legislation which establishes nursing education standards.

SECTION V

SUPPLY DIVISION

Distribution

Since the Ministry of Welfare assumed responsibility for DDT distribution on 1 March 47, sizable quantities of DDT dust have been distributed to all prefectures throughout Japan. It was expected that once prefectures had received stocks, that demands might decrease to some extent but the amounts being distributed still average over 100,000 lbs. per week.

Supplies of DDT are adequate for use in health control programs and there is no intention of restricting distribution for that purpose. However, every effort must be extended to insure that DDT is not reaching the black market or being disposed of for other than disease control purposes. It is not intended that DDT be placed on sale in the open market. Distribution is to be strictly controlled by prefectural health officers in order to secure maximum utilization of available stocks. The majority of DDT concentrate being used in Japan is imported, together with all petroleum products used in preparation of spray. Under these conditions DDT products must be handled as controlled items with supervision over control being exercised directly by Japanese Government officials. The delegation of authority for distribution control to private agencies is not authorized.

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Shipments of pyrethrum emulsion to the prefectures under supervision of the Ministry of Welfare have totaled 13,129 drums of 50 gallons each, or a total of 656,450 gallons. This almost completes the distribution as planned, of a total of 13,690 fifty-gallon drums. All prefectures except five have received their allotted supply. These exceptions are Hokkaido, Aichi, Mie, Shiga and Wakayama. On 23 July the completed shipments were as follows (unit is 50-gallon drum):

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity Allotted</u>	<u>Quantity Shipped</u>
Hokkaido	605	180
Aomori	127	127
Iwate	87	87
Miyagi	222	222
Akita	51	51
Yamagata	125	125
Fukushima	163	163
Ibaraki	77	77
Tochigi	125	125
Gumma	163	163
Saitama	211	211
Chiba	238	238
Tokyo	2,499	2,499
Kanagawa	868	868
Niigata	207	207
Toyama	127	127
Ishikawa	163	163
Fukui	40	40
Yamanashi	106	106
Nagano	183	183
Gifu	173	173
Shizuoka	295	295
Aichi	751	725
Mie	211	186
Shiga	86	68
Kyoto	714	714
Osaka	1,268	1,268
Hyogo	655	655
Nara	15	15
Wakayama	134	67
Tottori	55	55
Shimane	73	73
Okayama	146	146
Hiroshima	298	298
Yamaguchi	368	368
Tokushima	61	61
Kagawa	80	80
Ehime	182	182
Kochi	67	67
Fukuoka	702	702
Saga	96	96
Nagasaki	292	292
Kumamoto	178	178
Oita	152	152
Miyazaki	111	111
Kagoshima	140	140
Total	13,690	13,129

Equipment for use in insect and rodent control activities was distributed under Ministry of Welfare supervision to the prefectures listed below, in the period since publication of Weekly Bulletin #28. A total of 9,898 pieces were shipped in this period, ending 24 July.

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<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semi-automatic Sprayer</u>		<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>
		<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>		
Iwate	12			24	
Miyagi	6		6	12	
Fukushima	6		6	12	
Tochigi				180	
Gumma	540			108	288
Chiba	12	12		460	
Tokyo	450	120		1,488	400
Niigata	322	60		326	529
Toyama		243			
Ishikawa	6	6		12	
Fukui	6	6		12	
Yamanashi		200			
Nagano		6			
Aichi	6	12		12	
Nara	440	300		480	
Shimane					984
Okayama					984
Yamaguchi				12	
Saga	100	100		580	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,906</b>	<b>1,089</b>		<b>3,718</b>	<b>3,185</b>

Production

Releases of DDT Products and Typhus Vaccine for Period 20 - 26 July:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Dept. of Trans	8,800 lbs.	25,000 gallons	
Iwate	10,000 lbs.		
Miyagi	30,000 lbs.		
Tokushima	15,000 lbs.		
Hiroshima	50,000 lbs.		
Yokohama Quar. Station	350 lbs.	150 gallons	
Nagoya Quar. Station	300 lbs.	100 gallons	
Kobe Quar. Station	350 lbs.	150 gallons	
Moji Quar. Station	350 lbs.	150 gallons	
Nagasaki Quar. Station	300 lbs.	100 gallons	
Hakodate Quar. Station	3,000 lbs.	500 gallons	3,100 vials
Ujina Quar. Station	1,000 lbs.	200 gallons	1,440 vials
Maizuru Quar. Station	13,308 lbs.	1,000 gallons	1,800 vials
Sasebo Quar. Station	5,400 lbs	1,150 gallons	
Yokosuka Quar. Station		250 gallons	
Ibaraki			600 vials
Kagawa		3,060 gallons	
Yamagata		2,100 gallons	
Aomori		2,330 gallons	
<b>Total</b>	<b>138,158 lbs.</b>	<b>36,240 gallons</b>	<b>6,940 vials</b>

Mixing of DDT products from American furnished DDT concentrate continues to be excellent. A total of 3,909,076 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust and 278,410 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray, kerosene base, represents stocks in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 19 July.

Production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment continued according to plan

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	<u>Production</u> <u>13-19 July</u>	<u>Total 1947</u> <u>Production</u>
DDT Dusters	1,500	21,746
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon	1,800	26,013
Sprayer, semi-automatic, pump type	-	19,720
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gallon	2,500	17,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>84,479</b>

Production of supplies required for the anti-tuberculosis campaign continues according to plan. Production program of 100 new photoroentographic machines has been completed. Production of 35 mm film is gradually increasing and a total of 37,000 rolls was produced in June. Approximately 20,000 rolls was produced during period 1 - 10 July.

The production of insect and rodent control supplies and equipment during June was excellent. A total of over 4,000,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and a sizable reserve stock of 5% DDT residual effect spray is now stored in Japanese wholesalers warehouses strategically located throughout Japan. Pyrethrum emulsion production program for 1947 utilizing 1946 pyrethrum crops was completed on 15 June.

Production Insect & Rodent Control Supplies - June 1947

Antu (rat poison)	7,602 kgs.
Nekoirazu (rat poison)	2,805 kgs.
Rat traps (spring type)	2,000 each
Pyrethrum Emulsion (X-30)	197,000 gallons
DDT Dusters	9,300 each
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon	12,050 each
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	10,090 each
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gallon	6,000 each
10% DDT Dust (utilizing American DDT concentrate)	826,460 lbs.
5% DDT residual effect spray (utilizing American DDT concentrate)	68,858 gallons
10% DDT dust (utilizing Japanese DDT concentrate)	336,336 lbs.

The yen value of production of medical supplies (medicines, biologicals, dental materials, dental instruments, medical instruments and surgical dressings) during 1947 has increased from ¥123,227,198 for January to ¥337,827,742 for June 1947. The largest increases have been effected in non-controlled and patent medicines. During the past three months the amount of coal and electricity furnished the pharmaceutical industry has been increased and is considered the principal contributing factor to the overall increase in production.

The production of biologicals during June was highly satisfactory with the exception of triple typhoid vaccine. Delay in establishment of a new price and the setting up of rigid assay procedures has delayed production to some extent. A satisfactory price structure was finally established during June.

QUANTITATIVE PRODUCTION OF VACCINES DURING JUNE 47

<u>Vaccine</u>	<u>Production</u>		<u>Stock on Hand - 30 June</u>	
	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>
Cholera	720,500 cc	6,000 cc	2,031,000 cc	261,900 cc
Typhus	309,078 cc	-	-	7,029,723 cc
Triple Typhoid	65,112,255 cc	1,848,780 cc	81,428,940 cc	2,998,720 cc
Smallpox	2,333,845 doses	1,473,520 doses	18,258,000 doses	1,512,795 doses
Diphtheria				
Toxoid	315,000 cc	-	-	846,105 cc
Diphtheria				
Antitoxin	-	76,400 cc	-	534,553 cc

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Production of laboratory animals continues to show steady progress. The retarding factor in animal production of inadequate supplies of animal foodstuffs is being reduced progressively. Increased allocations and deliveries have been made of the necessary raw materials to build additional new animal cages. Sizable increases in quantities supplied laboratories has been made since February 1947.

NO. ANIMALS SUPPLIED LABORATORIES

	<u>Feb. 47</u>	<u>March 47</u>	<u>April 47</u>	<u>May 47</u>	<u>June 47</u>
Guinea pigs	947	1,670	2,783	3,980	5,311
Rats	995	1,158	943	1,418	1,616
Rabbits	475	1,294	1,446	1,070	1,371
White Mice	17,442	23,102	27,763	30,007	36,310

Production of x-ray film during June showed some increase in total output. Concerted action has been taken to increase this production to meet occupation forces requirements and Korean civilian requirements.

PRODUCTION X-RAY FILM JUNE 47

<u>Size</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
4-3/4 x 6-1/2	442 dozen
6-1/2 x 8-1/2	278 dozen
8 x 10	401 dozen
10 x 12	8,165 dozen
14 x 17	5,002 dozen
Dental	50 dozen
35 mm. film	39,276 rolls

Narcotics

The Legal Section of GHQ, FEC, has supplied the following information relative to the apprehension of Chinese Nationals for violations of Japanese Laws.

1. If the Chinese person is registered with the Chinese Consul General and has a pass-book bearing his photograph, signature and registration number as a Chinese National, he may be arrested only by a member of the occupation forces with power of arrest, and must be tried in Provost Court.

2. If the Chinese person is not registered with the Chinese Consul General, he may be treated as a Japanese National, arrested by Japanese police and tried in Japanese Court.

SECTION VI

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhus Fever

Comparative Score (includes figures of 24 July)

1946 - 31,602  
1947 - 1,106

Murine Typhus Control

The remaining summer and fall months are still important ones, in combating murine typhus, in which to effect control of fleas and mites infesting homes and other buildings. With the exception of the prefectures of Hokkaido, Yamagata and Miyagi in particular, the great majority of typhus cases occurring at the present

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time are of murine origin. In these three prefectures and in most of the other prefectures north of Tokyo, epidemic (louse-borne) typhus is the predominant form. Control measures, therefore, must be applied to effect the control of fleas (rat and human, etc.) and mites in homes. The seasonal peak in the flea population density is at hand and flea control is important.

Homes and other buildings infested with fleas thoroughly treated now with 5% DDT residual effect spray will be protected against these insects for a period of at least three months. The "rickettsicidal spray" containing 2% cresolis is also effective in controlling mites as well as fleas and bedbugs. If fire is a hazard, 10% DDT dust may be used in place of spray for fleas.

The Ministry of Welfare has issued information and instructions to all prefectural governments to institute publicity and educational campaigns concerning the prevention and control of murine typhus through the control of fleas and rat mites.

#### Insect & Rodent Control

Field inspections of the insect and rodent control programs in many prefectures reveal the following facts:

1. There are on hand adequate supplies of pyrethrum emulsion 30X and 10% DDT dust. Reasonably liberal allotments of 5% DDT oil solution are being or have been delivered to the prefectures. There is adequate equipment, and enough trained personnel to carry on necessary programs.

2. Due to the low incidence of insect borne diseases, there is a feeling this work is not actually necessary, and the material should be held pending an actual outbreak of some such disease. When the insect population is low, the most important and inexpensive control can be effected. It is recommended that accumulation of DDT above the amounts necessary for actual disease control should be used for pest control, particularly against fleas, mites, bed bugs etc., which can and may be guilty of transmitting diseases and which present a high moral factor. In some cases where pulverized talc, road dust or other inert material is available the powder can be cut to 5% and dusted on the floors, futon, tatami and even in attics for rat flea control. Dusters should be used that spread a fine dust uniformly over surfaces where infestations of vermin occurs.

The important buildings to be so treated are hotels, theaters, buses, bath houses and other places where large crowds of people gather.

The 5% DDT oil solution should be applied to walls, ceilings, light cords, the under side of furniture, particularly movie seats, etc. Due to the limited supply of this material it should be used indoors and priority should be given to hospitals, public baths, public latrines, street cars, buses, hotels, food handling establishments, slaughter houses, dairies, and other places where flies and mosquitoes are attracted.

Houses where insect borne disease occur, particularly typhoid and dysentery, should have top priority.

In some of the rural villages DDT is distributed to the individual. This is not recommended, as it spreads the insecticides so thinly that it is ineffective and the important foci of insect borne diseases are left uncovered.

The pyrethrum 30X should be used for larva control -- fly and mosquito -- it must be used promptly as its insecticidal value decreases with time.

Local adjustments to any of these recommended practices should be made to fit quantity of the various insecticides on hand and local conditions.

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## Tuberculosis Control

At Yamagata Station, it was noted that following the announcements of train arrivals and departures, there was a short announcement on public health. The control of tuberculosis was mentioned. This is considered an excellent method of bringing this subject to the attention of the public and is recommended for use in other prefectures.

## SECTION VII

### SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

#### General

As a result of extended research by the "Committee for the Investigation of the Social Insurances", the Ministry of Welfare has a proposed plan to submit to the present session of the Diet providing for a comprehensive and unified Social Security program. This plan would bring together, all of the various social insurance systems now existing in Japan.

#### Unemployment Insurance

Discussions were held with officials of the Ministry of Finance reference coverage of government employees under an unemployment insurance plan, and it was concluded that such workers would be covered by the pending Unemployment Insurance Law, with a proviso that certain groups could be excluded by Cabinet order.

The Ministry of Transportation is drafting a proposed unemployment insurance bill for seamen.

#### Welfare Pension Fund

Officials of the Ministry of Welfare have presented a plan for loans from the Welfare Pension Reserve fund, totalling ¥500,000,000 for the purpose of assisting National Health Insurance Associations.

#### National Health Insurance

The request of the Ministry of Welfare for a supplemental appropriation of ¥1,400,000,000 for National Health Insurance was not granted by the Ministry of Finance or the Cabinet. However, there has been ¥177,000,000 authorized, with the possibility that another ¥100,000,000 may be authorized following further reports on the condition of the program. The important points to be covered by the additional appropriation are: an increase in salary for visiting nurses; an increase in pay for doctors on full time basis in National Health Insurance clinics and hospitals; a subsidy for establishing more clinics; and an increase in salary for administrative personnel in National Health Insurance Associations.

## SECTION VIII

### MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the week ending 6 June 1947 shows 3,289 hospitals with a capacity of 223,865 beds, of which 113,151 were occupied. During this period 340,460 out patients were treated.

## SECTION IX

### VITAL STATISTICS DIVISION

The attached tables summarize the vital statistics of Japan for the month of May, 1947. The numbers reported are from the monthly schedule report with rates being based upon the estimated population as of 1 July 1947.

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Following the usual seasonal pattern, births declined approximately 5% from 211,188 in April to 201,070 in May. The birth rate per 1,000 population in May 1947 was 30.4 compared with 30.3 in May 1946.

Deaths also showed the usual seasonal decline, having dropped 6% from 100,308 in April to 94,332 in May. The death rate in May was 14.2 compared with 17.6 in the same month last year.

The number of infant deaths in May (15,293) was 15% less than in April (18,067). The infant death rate per 1,000 live births was 76.1. Comparable data are not available for the same period last year.

Despite a decrease in the number of live births, stillbirths increased 5% from 9,474 in April to 9,971 in May. The rate per 1,000 live births was 49.6.

The number of marriages (112,978) was the highest number reported since July 1946 when the present reporting system went into effect and was nearly 50% higher than the April number (76,599). In previous years the number of marriages in May was about the same as in April. The marriage rate in May 1947 was 17.1. Data are not available for 1946.

Divorces increased 20% from 6,623 in April to 7,962 in May. April and May have not differed greatly in past years, for which data are available. The divorce rate per 1,000 population was 1.2.

## SECTION X

### MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

*Crawford F. Sams*  
CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Colonel, Medical Corps  
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

2 Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 12 July 1947 w/digest.

Vital Statistics Tables for Month of May 1947.

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NUMBER OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILLBIRTHS,  
MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES REPORTED ACCORDING TO PREFECTURE, MAY 1947

AREA	BIRTHS	DEATHS	INFANT DEATHS	STILL BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DIVORCES
ALL JAPAN	201,070	94,332	15,293	9,971	112,978	7,962
TOTAL ALL	62,827	30,437	4,553	3,994	32,491	2,785
"SHI"						
TOTAL ALL	138,243	63,895	10,740	5,977	80,487	5,177
AICHI	7,318	3,521	584	356	4,039	251
AKITA	3,421	1,647	375	147	1,732	180
AOMORI	3,929	1,450	404	124	1,327	139
CHIBA	5,726	2,446	423	244	2,857	153
EHIME	3,744	1,828	294	172	2,073	179
FUKUI	1,977	959	151	75	1,311	86
FUKUOKA	7,567	4,154	642	413	4,348	388
FUKUSHIMA	5,332	2,393	427	286	3,230	215
GIFU	3,773	1,845	278	161	2,297	118
GUNMA	4,590	1,761	307	244	2,982	117
HIROSHIMA	5,025	2,519	331	253	3,166	261
HOKKAIDO	10,545	4,509	968	474	4,268	315
HYOGO	7,875	3,687	571	426	3,919	292
IBARAKI	5,631	2,218	442	284	2,517	154
ISHIKAWA	2,733	1,299	250	95	1,368	117
IWATE	3,375	1,571	389	200	1,630	163
KAGAWA	2,585	1,105	191	136	1,448	129
KAGOSHIMA	3,712	2,217	274	173	2,269	196
GANAGAWA	5,802	2,236	365	294	3,007	153
KOCHI	2,018	979	163	78	1,136	116
KUMAMOTO	4,334	2,054	245	229	3,064	200
KYOTO	4,239	2,169	287	192	2,143	154
MIE	3,127	1,860	310	141	2,105	159
MIYAGI	4,041	1,772	324	187	2,377	142
MIYAZAKI	2,338	1,295	199	127	1,400	103
NAGANO	4,898	2,419	265	272	3,496	158
NAGASAKI	3,527	1,996	284	187	2,420	187
NARA	1,945	980	148	102	1,185	95
NIIGATA	6,499	3,193	532	310	4,754	267
OITA	3,115	1,731	232	166	1,893	125
OKAYAMA	3,943	1,970	263	228	2,429	183
OSAKA	8,990	4,567	771	550	4,148	395
SAGA	2,176	1,247	190	85	1,444	94
SAITAMA	5,968	2,312	422	303	3,357	135
SHIGA	2,038	1,156	152	97	1,276	68
SHIMANE	2,296	1,234	175	147	1,440	121
SHIZUOKA	5,682	2,426	359	277	3,761	241
TOCHIGI	4,413	1,593	290	195	2,298	137
TOKUSHIMA	2,246	1,208	197	139	1,407	96
TOKYO	12,920	4,859	646	696	5,908	428
TOTTORI	1,429	736	96	71	923	61
TOYAMA	3,219	1,328	276	91	1,467	150
WAKAYAMA	2,328	1,192	165	10	1,435	113
YAMAGATA	2,855	1,795	309	116	1,427	161
YAMAGUCHI	3,603	1,966	214	205	2,325	192
YAMANASHI	2,223	930	123	135	1,172	75

Source: Census Bureau Monthly Schedule Report



BIRTH, DEATH, INFANT DEATH, STILLBIRTH, MARRIAGE AND  
DIVORCE RATES ACCORDING TO PREFECTURE, MAY 1947

PREFECTURE	BIRTH RATE	DEATH RATE	INFANT DEATH RATE	STILL-BIRTH RATE	MARRIAGE RATE	DIVORCE RATE
ALL JAPAN	30.4	14.2	76.1	49.6	17.1	1.2
TOTAL ALL "SHI"	31.2	15.1	72.5	63.6	16.1	1.4
TOTAL ALL "GUN"	30.0	13.9	77.7	43.2	17.4	1.1
AICHI	27.7	13.3	79.8	48.6	15.3	0.9
AKITA	31.6	15.2	109.6	43.0	16.0	1.7
AOMORI	39.8	14.7	102.8	31.6	13.4	1.4
CHIBA	31.5	13.4	73.9	42.6	15.7	0.8
EHIME	29.9	14.6	78.5	45.9	16.6	1.4
FUKUI	31.4	15.2	76.4	37.9	20.8	1.4
FUKUOKA	28.7	15.8	84.8	54.6	16.5	1.5
FUKUSHIMA	30.7	13.8	80.1	53.6	18.6	1.2
GIFU	28.8	14.1	73.7	42.7	17.6	0.9
GUMMA	33.2	12.7	66.9	53.2	21.6	0.8
HIROSHIMA	29.2	14.6	65.9	50.3	18.4	1.5
HOKKAIDO	33.4	14.3	91.8	45.0	13.5	1.0
HYOGO	30.8	14.4	72.5	54.1	15.3	1.1
IBARAKI	32.0	12.6	78.5	50.4	14.3	0.9
ISHIKAWA	34.4	16.3	91.5	34.8	17.2	1.5
IWATE	30.6	14.3	115.3	59.3	14.8	1.5
KAGAWA	32.7	14.0	73.9	52.6	18.3	1.6
KAGOSHIMA	25.1	15.0	73.8	46.6	15.4	1.3
KANAGAWA	31.7	12.2	62.9	50.7	16.4	0.8
KOCHI	27.9	13.5	80.8	38.7	15.7	1.6
KUMAMOTO	29.3	13.9	56.5	52.8	20.7	1.4
KYOTO	28.9	14.8	67.7	45.3	14.6	1.0
MIE	25.1	15.0	99.1	45.1	16.9	1.3
MIYAGI	30.5	13.4	80.2	46.3	17.9	1.1
MIYAZAKI	26.9	14.9	85.1	54.3	16.1	1.2
NAGANO	26.6	13.2	54.1	55.5	19.0	0.9
NAGASAKI	27.4	15.5	80.5	53.0	18.8	1.5
NARA	28.8	14.5	76.1	52.4	17.6	1.4
NIIGATA	30.8	15.1	80.3	47.7	22.6	1.3
OITA	29.9	16.6	74.5	55.3	18.2	1.2
OKAYAMA	28.3	14.1	66.7	57.8	17.4	1.3
OSAKA	33.3	16.9	85.8	61.2	15.4	1.5
SAGA	28.0	16.1	87.3	39.1	18.6	1.2
SAITAMA	32.5	12.6	70.7	50.8	18.3	0.7
SHIGA	27.1	15.3	74.6	47.6	16.9	0.9
SHIMANE	29.8	16.0	76.2	64.0	18.7	1.6
SHIZUOKA	27.7	11.8	63.2	48.8	18.4	1.2
TOCHIGI	32.4	11.7	65.7	44.2	16.9	1.0
TOKUSHIMA	29.9	16.1	87.7	61.9	18.7	1.3
TOKYO	34.1	12.8	50.0	53.9	15.6	1.1
TOTTORI	28.3	14.6	67.2	49.7	18.3	1.2
TOYAMA	38.1	15.7	85.7	28.3	17.4	1.8
WAKAYAMA	27.5	14.1	70.9	37.8	17.0	1.3
YAMAGATA	24.3	15.3	108.2	40.6	20.7	1.4
YAMAGUCHI	28.9	15.8	59.4	56.9	18.7	1.5
YAMANASHI	30.8	12.9	55.3	60.7	16.2	1.0

Rates are based upon numbers from monthly schedule report of Census Bureau. Birth, death, marriage and divorce rates are per annum rates per 1,000 estimated population as of 1 July 1947. Infant death and stillbirth rates are per 1,000 live births in the same month.



DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING 19 JULY 1947

Approximately 88 percent of the communicable disease cases (26,407) reported for the week ending 19 July 1947 were credited to tuberculosis (9,188), whooping cough (5,876), measles (5,602), pneumonia (2,584), and influenza (54). Dysentery cases (1,768) accounted for nearly 7 percent of the total. Most of the remaining cases were reported for typhoid fever (421), malaria (338), diphtheria (317) and paratyphoid fever (145).

Dysentery deaths (311) accounted for 78 percent of the total deaths (398) included in this report. Typhoid fever deaths (36), diphtheria (22) and epidemic meningitis (16) accounted for nearly 19 percent of the total. Deaths were not reported for tuberculosis, whooping cough, measles, pneumonia and influenza.

Diphtheria cases dropped 25 percent from 425 to 317 in the week ending 19 July 1947. Deaths declined from 28 to 22. The current case and death rates per 100,000 population (22.6 and 1.6 respectively) were less than half the cumulative case and death rates (45.5 and 4.0).

Dysentery continued to increase. The current number of cases (1,768) was nearly 50 percent greater than the number in the previous week (1,195). Deaths (311) increased approximately 30 percent over last week (238). The current and cumulative case rates were 126.1 and 18.9 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 22.2 and 3.6.

Typhoid fever continued its general upward trend with a 7 percent increase in cases from 394 to 421 currently. Deaths declined from 47 to 36. The current and cumulative case rates were 30.0 and 18.1 respectively. Current and cumulative death rates were 2.6 and 2.2.

Paratyphoid fever cases increased 19 percent from 122 to 145. There were 9 deaths compared with 6 in the previous week. The current case and death rates (10.3 and 0.6 respectively) were just double the corresponding cumulative rates (5.0 and 0.3).

There were 4 cases and 1 death from smallpox in the current week compared with 1 case and no deaths previously. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.3 and 0.9 respectively. Both the current and cumulative death rates were 0.1.

Typhus fever cases (18) were only half the number (34) reported in the preceding week. There were 2 deaths in the current week and 1 death last week. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.3 and 2.3. Corresponding death rates were 0.1 and 0.2 respectively.

Scarlet fever remained about the same. There were 44 cases and 1 death in the current week compared with 47 cases and 1 death in the preceding week. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.1 and 3.9 respectively while both the current and cumulative death rates were 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis cases dropped 25 percent from 63 to 47 currently and deaths declined from 22 to 16. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.4 and 6.4. Corresponding death rates were 1.1 and 2.0 respectively.

One suspect case of Japanese "B" encephalitis was reported in Fukui Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 0.01. The cumulative death rate was also only 0.01.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The current and cumulative number of cases reported for chancroid were 821 and 23,159 respectively; for gonorrhea, 4,757 and 114,644; for syphilis 3,036 and 78,290.

Malaria cases (338) were nearly 15 percent less than previously (393). There were no deaths in either week. The current and cumulative case rates were 24.1 and 15.7 respectively. The cumulative death rate was only 0.03.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
WEEK ENDING 19 JULY 1947

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	24	1	1647	195	40	1	297	35
AOMORI	15	1	290	28	2	-	37	6
IWATE	11	2	258	24	18	1	112	12
MIYAGI	15	1	369	11	15	4	66	8
AKITA	12	1	332	26	5	-	62	13
YAMAGATA	6	-	455	31	47	5	236	33
FUKUSHIMA	7	-	300	7	89	11	340	41
IBARAKI	4	-	346	32	137	23	376	98
TOCHIGI	4	-	453	30	58	10	196	47
GUNMA	9	3	204	45	111	8	323	37
SAITAMA	5	1	399	45	190	32	488	83
CHIBA	4	-	314	25	43	10	238	46
TOKYO	11	-	1152	189	164	28	860	183
KANAGAWA	3	1	370	26	29	4	194	30
MITSUBISHI	7	-	420	27	40	6	212	55
TOYAMA	3	-	161	10	9	-	48	3
ISHIKAWA	7	-	382	17	9	1	33	9
FUKUI	2	-	167	9	12	1	54	12
YAMANASHI	6	-	75	7	36	6	126	12
NAGANO	5	-	423	31	15	3	91	17
GIFU	1	-	135	17	19	10	72	29
SHIZUOKA	2	-	360	40	135	9	190	48
AICHI	19	-	1073	66	100	35	381	96
MIE	5	-	453	25	29	8	92	28
SHIGA	1	-	132	10	13	1	38	6
KYOTO	14	-	386	40	39	2	294	26
OSAKA	2	-	308	39	40	1	221	34
HYOGO	11	1	588	45	31	4	116	34
NIIGATA	1	-	119	7	15	-	26	2
WAKAYAMA	3	-	159	5	3	1	17	8
TOTTORI	1	-	117	10	5	3	20	7
SHIMANE	3	-	304	14	11	5	48	19
OKAYAMA	6	-	240	21	18	8	51	17
HIROSHIMA	14	1	368	27	14	4	83	24
YAMAGUCHI	NR	NR	440	42	NR	NR	74	18
TOKUSIMA	6	-	190	7	66	10	111	21
KAGAWA	3	-	183	11	27	3	117	24
FUKUE	5	-	607	62	54	7	148	27
KOCHI	4	1	213	15	24	7	129	33
FUKUOKA	20	1	1249	82	21	7	121	23
SAGA	3	2	535	49	7	1	51	11
NAGASAKI	6	-	415	51	21	3	111	28
KUMAMOTO	7	-	134	23	39	8	98	31
OITA	9	2	505	33	12	3	58	14
MIYAZAKI	4	-	365	26	18	9	299	50
KAGOSHIMA	7	3	425	58	38	8	349	45
TOTAL	317	22	18520	1640	1768	311	7704	1483

RATE	per 100,000 per annum							
	Current	1.6	45.5	4.0	126.1	22.2	18.9	3.6
Previous	30.3	2.0			85.2	17.0		

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Weekly Report - 19 July 1947  
(continued)

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	13	1	320	50	1	-	56	5
AOMORI	11	1	75	18	2	-	9	-
IWATE	8	2	70	13	3	-	16	-
MIYAGI	7	-	207	16	14	-	130	4
AKITA	1	-	63	11	1	-	21	2
YAMAGATA	7	1	187	40	6	1	58	3
FUKUSHIMA	5	2	227	19	8	1	46	5
IBARAKI	4	-	157	21	3	-	75	8
TOCHIGI	11	-	175	27	7	-	33	3
GUNMA	5	-	100	15	1	-	38	2
SAITAMA	14	-	212	21	2	-	33	6
CHIBA	14	-	197	15	4	-	63	3
TOKYO	34	1	594	80	6	-	245	11
KANAGAWA	18	2	351	45	8	-	81	4
NIIGATA	8	3	176	33	6	-	56	1
TOYAMA	13	4	146	21	6	-	37	-
ISHIKAWA	7	-	48	5	1	-	15	-
FUKUI	3	-	55	7	3	-	15	-
YAMANASHI	5	-	42	1	1	-	23	1
NAGOYA	2	1	144	14	1	-	64	7
GIFU	6	-	153	16	-	-	39	3
SHIZUOKA	14	-	274	21	1	-	62	7
AICHI	20	2	349	34	1	-	90	4
MIE	18	2	423	39	6	-	51	3
SHIGA	2	1	44	5	3	-	7	1
KYOTO	15	-	176	19	4	-	34	3
OSAKA	12	1	224	31	4	-	194	3
HYOGO	23	2	288	48	2	-	25	1
PARA	5	-	51	7	-	-	6	-
WAKAYAMA	15	1	146	9	1	-	23	-
TOTTORI	3	-	72	6	-	-	9	-
SHIMANE	10	-	135	21	8	-	78	3
OKAYAMA	13	1	138	15	-	-	12	-
HIROSHIMA	17	2	328	33	12	1	78	7
YAMAGUCHI	NR	NR	65	6	NR	NR	11	-
TOKUSHIMA	6	-	118	12	1	-	17	3
KIGAWA	5	-	93	14	2	-	21	-
EHIME	5	1	83	13	3	-	17	-
KOCHI	15	1	214	24	3	-	19	-
FUKUOKA	15	-	176	17	1	-	40	2
SAGA	7	-	43	3	-	-	11	1
NAGASAKI	2	1	33	2	-	-	12	2
KUMAMOTO	5	-	52	9	1	-	12	-
OITA	3	-	29	-	-	-	6	-
KITAKAZA	8	2	83	12	7	-	23	2
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	13	5	-	-	5	-

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Current	30.0	2.6	13.1	2.2	10.3	0.6	5.0	0.3
Previous	28.1	3.4			8.7	0.4		

ates per 100,000 per annum

Weekly Report - 19 July 1947  
(continued)

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	2	-	26	8	1	1	48	7
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
IWATE	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	1	-	-	20	3
AKITA	-	-	12	1	-	-	2	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	8	3	3	-	41	4
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	21	1	-	-	34	3
TOCHIGI	-	-	23	2	-	-	6	2
GUNMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	3
SAITAMA	-	-	3	1	-	-	26	2
CHIBA	-	-	13	2	-	-	26	1
TOKYO	-	-	18	5	1	-	198	27
KAMIGATA	-	-	4	-	-	-	34	2
NIIGATA	-	-	3	1	1	-	12	1
TOYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1
TSUZUKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
NIIGAO	-	-	3	-	-	-	9	1
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	3	-	-	-	30	-
AICHI	-	-	8	-	10	-	199	4
MIE	1	-	5	-	-	-	4	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	1	-	-	41	-
OSAKA	-	-	11	2	-	-	41	-
HYOGO	-	-	42	3	-	-	5	2
NARA	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
TAKAYAMA	1	1	31	1	-	-	17	1
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-
SHIMANE	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	11	-	-	-	5	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	3	1	-	-	2	-
YAMAGUCHI	NR	NR	7	-	NR	NR	16	1
TOKUSIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
KAGAWA	-	-	3	-	2	1	39	6
ECHI	-	-	13	2	-	-	6	-
KOCHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	40	1	-	-	3	-
SIGA	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
MATSUZAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	4	1	372	38	18	2	937	77

RATE	Current	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.1	2.3	0.2
Previous	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	2.4	0.1	-	-

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Weekly Report - 19 July 1947  
continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	16	-	119	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	2	-	84	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	5	-	111	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	NR	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	4	-	109	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	6	-	61	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	6	-	134	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	9	-	258	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	4	-	52	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	7	-	49	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	30	1	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	1	-	62	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	27	-	405	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	23	-	242	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	NR	-	103	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	5	-	85	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	6	-	33	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	2	-	32	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	4	-	41	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	4	-	133	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	NR	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	84	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	3	-	176	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	3	-	147	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	67	-	653	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	2	-	76	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	NR	-	45	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	7	-	204	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	NR	-	36	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	2	-	50	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	NR	-	98	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	4	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	2	-	41	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	3	-	166	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	7	-	158	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	7	-	130	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	11	-	111	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	22	-	301	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	NR	-	67	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	23	-	645	4	-	-	-	-
SAGA	1	-	247	3	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	17	-	93	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	8	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	9	-	229	3	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	3	-	125	1	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	5	-	98	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	338	0	6366	14	0	0	0	0
RATE								
Current	24.1	0.0	15.7	0.03	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Previous	28.0	0.0			0.0	0.0		

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Weekly Report - 19 July 1947

Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER		EPIDEMIC		MENINGITIS		JAP B ENCEPHALITIS	
	Current (C)	Cumulative (D)	Current (C)	Cumulative (D)	Current (C)	Cumulative (D)	Current (C)	Cumulative (D)
HOKKAIDO	8	-	207	7	9	2	308	79
AOMORI	2	-	17	1	2	2	85	16
IWATE	3	1	22	4	-	-	53	16
MIYAGI	2	-	56	1	2	-	86	11
AKITA	-	-	18	1	-	-	69	32
YAMAGATA	3	-	22	-	-	-	51	14
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	31	1	3	3	122	32
IBARAKI	-	-	41	1	2	-	156	49
TOCHIGI	1	-	27	-	-	-	25	8
GUMMA	-	-	45	1	-	-	32	14
SAITAMA	1	-	31	-	4	1	59	21
CHIBA	-	-	30	-	-	-	53	18
TOKYO	7	-	295	7	4	2	548	220
KANAGAWA	-	-	73	1	1	1	59	18
NIIGATA	2	-	14	-	-	-	47	9
TOYAMA	1	-	14	-	-	1	16	2
ISHIKAWA	-	-	4	1	1	-	37	9
FUKUI	-	-	4	-	-	-	11	4
YAMANASHI	-	-	18	-	-	-	26	3
NAGANO	2	-	46	1	-	-	34	4
GIFU	-	-	13	-	-	-	15	3
SHIZUOKA	2	-	114	-	-	-	76	18
AICHI	2	-	69	1	2	-	27	3*(-2)*(-2)
MIE	-	-	28	1	1	1	20	2
SHIGA	1	-	22	-	1	-	20	7
KYOTO	1	-	108	2	3	-	52	10
OSAKA	2	-	36	-	1	-	98	17
HYOGO	-	-	37	-	3	1	50	16
NARA	-	-	8	-	-	-	4	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	6	-	1	-	8	3
TOTTORI	-	-	5	-	1	-	22	7
SHIMANE	-	-	25	-	-	-	8	3
OKAYAMA	1	-	15	-	-	-	6	3
HIROSHIMA	1	-	12	2	2	-	51	16
YAMAGUCHI	NR	NR	10	-	NR	NR	27	5
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	7	3
KAGAWA	-	-	11	2	-	-	15	3
EHIME	-	-	15	-	-	-	20	12
KOCHI	-	-	6	-	-	-	15	6
FUKUOKA	-	-	11	1	2	-	65	40
SAGA	-	-	1	-	-	-	16	5
NAGASAKI	-	-	11	1	-	-	21	11
KUMAMOTO	1	-	4	-	1	1	27	8
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2
MIYAZAKI	1	-	8	-	1	1	11	3
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	29	12
TOTAL	44	1	1596	37	47	16	2595	797*1(-2) *0(-2) 5 3

RATE

Current	3.1	0.1	3.9	0.1	3.4	1.1	6.4	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.01	0.01
Previous	3.4	0.1	-	-	4.5	1.6	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-

\* Two cases and deaths were reported in error for Aichi Prefecture for the week ending 28 June.

Cumulative cases and deaths include all reported, beginning with the week ending 4 January through the current week for all diseases.

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Plague: 0

Weekly Report - 19 July 1947  
(continued)

PREFECTURE	MEASLES	WHOOPING COUGH	TUBERCULOSIS
	Cases	Cases	Cases
HOKKAIDO	730	260	765
AOMORI	89	140	205
IWATE	90	153	51
MIYAGI	145	188	236
AKITA	98	84	99
YAMAGATA	165	124	161
FUKUSHIMA	174	134	331
IBARAKI	105	130	204
TOCHIGI	87	53	94
GUMMA	78	94	145
SAITAMA	26	73	144
CHIBA	48	63	155
TOKYO	40	250	731
KANAGAWA	118	174	388
NIIGATA	NR	NR	NR
TOYAMA	274	64	206
ISHIKAWA	85	83	292
FUKUI	171	116	71
YAMANASHI	66	61	40
NAGANO	143	129	210
GIFU	NR	NR	NR
SHIZUOKA	108	119	186
AICHI	199	131	248
MIE	141	165	99
SHIGA	73	79	83
KYOTO	290	311	573
OSAKA	75	84	394
HYOGO	159	200	232
NARA	23	17	33
WAKAYAMA	30	33	70
TOTTORI	41	36	50
SHIMANE	214	170	287
OKAYAMA	73	130	131
HIROSHIMA	130	182	374
YAMAGUCHI	47	27	90
TOKUSHIMA	60	131	115
KAGAWA	64	123	87
EHIME	194	294	267
KOCHI	121	69	93
FUKUOKA	246	406	584
SAGA	62	66	107
NAGASAKI	127	174	171
KUMAMOTO	110	53	64
OITA	55	125	104
MIYAZAKI	39	209	77
KAGOSHIMA	139	169	141
TOTAL	5602	5876	9188
RATE			
Current	3995	412.1	655.3
Previous	4075	394.0	592.7

Deaths Not Available.

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Weekly Report - 19 July 1947  
(continued)

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA Cases
	Cases	Cases	
HOKKAIDO	377		5
AOMORI	78		-
IWATE	83		12
MIYAGI	36		-
AKITA	43		-
YAMAGATA	75		-
FUKUSHIMA	104		2
IBARAKI	129		-
TOCHIGI	48		-
GUMMA	73		1
SAITAMA	40		-
CHIBA	25		-
TOKYO	91		4
KANAGAWA	81		7
NIIGATA	NR		NR
TOYAMA	55		-
ISHIKAWA	27		1
FUKUI	22		-
YAMANASHI	28		-
NAGANO	64		-
GIFU	NR		NR
SHIZUOKA	44		-
AICHI	71		-
MIE	32		-
SHIGA	11		-
KYOTO	101		-
OSAKA	43		-
HYOGO	46		-
NARA	8		-
WAKAYAMA	30		-
TOTTORI	14		-
SHIMANE	53		2
OKAYAMA	35		-
HIROSHIMA	48		4
YAMAGUCHI	7		-
TOKUSHIMA	54		-
KAGAWA	31		1
EHIME	73		-
KOCHI	27		-
OKINAWA	115		1
SAGA	35		-
NAGASAKI	35		-
KUMAMOTO	29		1
OITA	24		13
MIYAZAKI	35		-
KAGOSHIMA	104		-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2584</b>		<b>54</b>
<b>PATE</b>			
Current	184.3		3.9
Previous	197.8		7.7
Deaths Not Available			
Rates per 100,000 per annum			

**NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946 AND 1947**

Diseases	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Number	
	19 July 1947	20 July 1946	19 July 1947	20 July 1946	for first 29 weeks 1947	1946
<u>Cases</u>						
Diphtheria	317	481	1666	2334	18520	29370
Dysentery	1768	3356	4244	8321	7704	12337
Typhoid	421	1006	1561	3706	7349	24599
Paratyphoid	145	262	519	966	2016	4162
Smallpox	4	25	7	165	372	17588
Typhus Fever	18	64	86	794	937	30366
Malaria	338	1599	1434	6031	6366	NA
Cholera	0	35	0	215	0	287
Scarlet Fever	44	31	198	142	1596	1136
Epidemic Meningitis	47	22	211	64	2595	984
Jap B. Encephalitis	1	7	3	29	5	NA
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Deaths</u>						
Diphtheria	22	34	119	139	1640	2563
Dysentery	311	432	811	1086	1483	1831
Typhoid	36	107	166	363	893	2979
Paratyphoid	9	13	23	35	110	207
Smallpox	1	10	2	70	38	2686
Typhus Fever	2	12	7	153	77	2741
Malaria	0	7	0	20	14	NA
Cholera	0	22	0	92	0	128
Scarlet Fever	1	2	3	3	37	76
Epidemic Meningitis	16	9	71	27	797	263
Jap B. Encephalitis	0	5	1	18	3	NA
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0

NA: Not Available

**CASE AND DEATH RATES FOR COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946 AND 1947**

Diseases	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Rate	
	19 July 1947	20 July 1946	19 July 1947	20 July 1946	for first 29 Weeks 1947	1946
<u>Case Rate</u>						
Diphtheria	22.6	34.3	29.7	41.6	45.5	72.2
Dysentery	126.1	239.3	75.7	148.4	18.9	30.3
Typhoid	30.0	71.7	27.8	66.1	18.1	60.5
Paratyphoid	10.3	18.7	9.3	17.2	5.0	10.2
Smallpox	0.3	1.8	0.1	2.9	0.9	43.2
Typhus Fever	1.3	4.6	1.5	14.2	2.3	74.7
Malaria	24.1	114.0	25.6	107.5	15.7	NA
Cholera	0.0	2.5	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.7
Scarlet Fever	3.1	2.2	3.5	2.5	3.9	2.8
Epidemic Meningitis	3.4	1.6	3.8	1.1	6.4	2.4
Jap B. Encephalitis	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.01	NA
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<u>Death Rate</u>						
Diphtheria	1.6	2.4	2.1	2.5	4.0	6.3
Dysentery	22.2	30.8	14.5	19.4	3.6	4.5
Typhoid	2.6	7.6	3.0	6.5	2.2	7.3
Paratyphoid	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5
Smallpox	0.1	0.7	0.04	1.2	0.1	6.6
Typhus Fever	0.1	0.9	0.1	2.7	0.2	6.7
Malaria	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.03	NA
Cholera	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.3
Scarlet Fever	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Epidemic Meningitis	1.1	0.6	1.3	0.5	2.0	0.6
Jap B. Encephalitis	0.0	0.4	0.02	0.3	0.01	NA
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

NA: Not Available

Rates per 100,000 population per annum

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT  
OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDING 19 JULY 1947

(C) Current cases plus delayed reports  
(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCRID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	21	788	155	4783	74	2529
AOMORI	8	215	63	1380	56	912
IWATE	4	87	29	528	23	788
MIYAGI	12	201	95	1616	50	1076
AKITA	3	138	31	980	40	746
YAMAGATA	2	121	19	879	29	1050
FUKUSHIMA	23	238	190	2107	91	1556
IBARAKI	5	398	42	1437	29	1486
TOCHIGI	4	243	48	1898	28	1615
GUMMA	2	160	32	1105	48	1447
SAITAMA	20	500	73	2000	63	1392
CHIBA	30	427	142	2090	78	1337
TOKYO	35	1064	116	3730	95	2821
KAONAGAWA	19	838	166	6737	117	3278
NIIGATA	7	244	101	1725	74	1486
TOYAMA	10	254	74	1792	61	1422
ISHIKAWA	10	382	52	2166	52	1391
FUKUI	20	255	110	970	74	713
YAMANASHI	3	60	61	891	20	346
NAGANO	2	191	52	2037	37	1445
GIFU	13	433	84	2106	25	948
SHIZUOKA	17	403	88	1881	57	1890
AICHI	56	2062	288	8511	142	4612
MIE	22	774	69	1477	58	1423
SHIGA	10	571	37	977	39	894
KYOTO	50	1086	164	4228	121	2297
OSAKA	111	2801	499	10509	348	8742
HYOGO	36	1034	199	4796	202	4803
NARA	16	298	18	461	21	463
WAKAYAMA	16	646	66	1941	29	1102
TOTTORI	6	227	86	2013	42	1006
SHIMANE	-	111	32	975	18	946
OKAYAMA	56	971	220	3145	118	1984
HIROSHIMA	34	650	188	4393	83	2047
YAMAGUCHI	8	202	148	1986	-	1213
TOKUSHIMA	2	69	28	719	17	719
KAGAWA	8	385	50	1586	34	930
EHIME	8	178	74	1879	74	1954
KOCHI	7	195	34	946	22	806
FUKUOKA	54	1694	206	6794	145	3814
SAGA	8	232	91	2326	41	1210
NAGASAKI	14	430	143	3646	74	1519
KUMAMOTO	10	216	76	2241	48	1472
OITA	14	518	68	1694	62	1161
MIYAZAKI	-	50	26	1046	28	627
KAOSHIMA	5	119	124	1517	49	872
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>23159</b>	<b>4757</b>	<b>114644</b>	<b>3036</b>	<b>78290</b>
<b>RATE</b>						
Current	58.6	56.9	339.3	281.9	216.5	192.5
Previous	51.3		335.4		213.4	

Rates per 100,000 per annum